

YOLO COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

Democratic Nominations.

For Justices of the Supreme Court:

WILLIAM T. WALLACE,

JOSEPH B. CROCKETT,

For Judge of the Sixth Judicial District:

LEWIS RAMAGE,

Cache Creek Township.

For Justices of the Peace:

ELIAS PETERSON,.....A. J. HALL.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

Voters, citizens, freemen: You are soon again to be called upon to perform the most responsible duty devolving on the American citizen—the task of selecting judicial officers—and it is all-important that that election should be of such order, moral and intellectual, as to secure for us upright and incorruptible officials who will discharge their solemn obligations in a manner creditable alike to their intelligence and integrity.

It has been asserted that the nomination and election of the judiciary by political parties cannot but result in the demoralization of the Bench, but the rationation employed is faulty in the extreme, being based upon the incapacity of the masses. We have already taken exception to so insulting a position. True, the slanderous tongues of political demagogues will constantly point to the errors or vices of the Bench, but were we so inclined we could show that these failings have by no means been confined to elective officials. It is, however, well to bear in mind these assaults upon Democratic principles, that the more lukewarm may be spurred up to the fulfillment of their important duties. For the past nine years we have been drifting onward towards centralization, and we must arouse ourselves ere we shall have advanced too far to recede. The reaction has commenced; let it continue until the land is again purged from the dangerous ideas which have so long threatened the dissolution of a republican form of Government. We are now in the moment when a dispassionate survey of our political situation may be had. That survey will rid us of intolerance, and reason, once again untrammelled by blinding prejudice, will reign triumphant.

We advertised in our last issue to the complaint that a candidate for Supreme Judge had been indulging in partisan appeals. We deny this. Gen. Wallace has publicly proclaimed his attachment to Democratic principles, but we do not understand how the exposition of principles can be deemed disgraceful, especially when those principles are held dear by a large majority of the people. To the legal ability of Wallace and Crockett no man can take exception. They are men of genuine sterling worth, of whom we may well be proud. With such talent and integrity on the bench, he must be bold who attempts to degrade the character of our judiciary. Be true, then, to yourselves and to justice, when you go to the polls on Wednesday next, and justice will be meted out to you hereafter.

Don't Do It.—The Radicals have no expectation of electing either of their candidates for Supreme Judge, but have put up a game by which they will try to effect a swap and by that means defeat one of the Democratic nominees. The plan is to obtain votes for Sawyer instead of Wallace, they promising to throw Pratt overboard and vote for Crockett. If they can succeed in electing Sawyer they will still retain a majority on the Supreme Bench, as two of the three hold-over Judges are Radicals and one a Democrat. Let no voter be fooled by any such trickery, but vote the straight, unadulterated and undiluted Democratic Judicial ticket. Then we will elect both our candidates by a good round majority and have three of the five Supreme Judges.

LAST APPEAL.—The present is the last opportunity before the election of urging upon voters the importance of attending the polls on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, and casting their ballots for the Democratic candidates for Judicial offices then to be filled. Crockett and Ramage for the Supreme Court, and Wallace for Judge of the Sixth District, are all men of strict integrity and sound legal attainments—men who will discharge the duties of their high office impartially, without fear or favor, in the interest of justice. Vote for them as you value your rights, as you love your liberties. Vote for none but the regular Democratic nominees.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.—The result of the late elections in these States has not yet been determined with certainty. Each is claimed by both parties. Pennsylvania is claimed by the Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee for the meagre majority of 4,000—a pretty good indication that the final count will show a Democratic majority. We expect Ohio and Pennsylvania have both gone Democratic.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—Franklin Pierce, Ex-President of the United States, died at his residence in Concord, New Hampshire, October 8th, 1889, aged 65 years. He was elected President in 1852, was a devoted friend to the principles of Democracy, and adhered faithfully to the Constitution. He was an honest, upright man, a true soldier, a firm, unwavering friend of his country. May he rest in peace.

The Pennsylvania Senate will show a Democratic gain; the Ohio House is Democratic. Both Legislatures will therefore reject the Fifteenth Amendment. This will have its effect on Tennessee, already wavering.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

At the beginning of his administration Grant announced, with a grand flourish of humility—designed to catch the support of the Congressional party, flushed with their successful usurpations over the Executive—that he should have no policy, and that he should consider it his business merely to carry out the will of the people. In one sense, this pledge has been carried out. In matters wherein it is proper and necessary to have a policy, the present Administration has had none. In financial matters it has been floundering about aimlessly, following, so much as it has followed anything, the line of conduct dictated by Jay Cooke and bequeathed by McCulloch. In our foreign relations no policy whatever has been visible. The Alabama claims have been suffered to drop. Cuban matters have been got into a muddle, through which no determination of any nature can be seen, and our dealings with China are left to the dictation of the hired servant of the Mandarins, who is paid an enormous salary by the Chinese Government for his services in starving off demands for free intercourse.

But nevertheless the Administration has a clearly defined policy, both private and public. First is its policy of distributing office among relatives, personal friends and the subscribers to gifts and testimonials. This policy was announced in private just as soon as Grant took his seat, and it has been consistently adhered to ever since, until now the great qualification for office has come to be not service to the country, or even service to the party, but the personal friendship of some personal friend, relative or subscriber.

And then again, in State elections the Administration has shown a very decided policy. In Tennessee the Federal patronage was thrown in favor of one candidate for the Governorship and against another, and now in Texas and Mississippi all Federal office-holders who dare to act in their State affairs in a manner not approved by the Administration, are being removed. So general and so unsparring is this interference of the Administration, that the work of ousting refractory office-holders is spoken of as a slaughter. And so glaringly indecent has this interference with State politics become, that Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, (a Radical of Radicals, but albeit a man of noble impulses and of just views in many matters), has been impelled to remonstrate, and to beg Grant to stop these outrageous proceedings. But it does not seem that these remonstrances from one so well entitled to advise the Administration are of the slightest avail, and the process of dragging Texas and Mississippi into Radicalism still goes on.

This, then, is what Grant meant by having no policy—that he would leave matters which of right appertain to his office to take care of themselves, while he would use the whole power of the Federal Government to coerce the people of the States. Washington, Adams and Jefferson, who had policies of their own, would stand aghast at this "no policy" policy of their successor; but their countrymen of this generation see centralization going on with mighty strides, and power rapidly stealing from the many to the few, with scarcely a murmur of disapprobation.

THE AMENDMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia has ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. That it would do so was a foregone conclusion, for, by the reconstruction laws the ratification of those amendments was made a condition precedent to admission, and the Virginians having had negro suffrage forced upon them, and desiring above all things relief from military tyranny, and a return of civil government, are not disposed to stickle at a Constitutional enactment which will force upon refractory States of the North the same measure which has been forced upon them. Texas and Mississippi will no doubt follow the example, and it may be that by the aid of these States the Fifteenth Amendment will be made, nominally, at least, a part of the Constitution.

The Republican papers have not indulged in much boasting over the adoption of the amendment by Virginia. And, indeed, it is good policy for them not to do so. The manner in which the consent of Virginia has been extorted is a most striking example of the utter disregard of both the letter and the spirit of our Constitution and of the very fundamental principles of our polity.

According to the Constitution, that instrument can only be amended by the consent of the States. Yet here are States who are coerced into consenting to an amendment, who are told that if they refuse to ratify the amendment they shall not govern themselves; they shall not have representation in Congress—in short, that their people shall be treated as subjects, not as citizens. Is acquiescence extorted in this way "consent" according to the meaning of the Constitution? It is nothing more nor less than the consent which a highwayman exacts by holding a pistol at his victim's head; and an unbiased Supreme Court would no more treat as valid the ratification thus obtained than would an ordinary Court consider as a voluntary gift the money or valuables which under threats of instant death had been handed over to the highwayman.

And the very demand that the unreconstructed States shall ratify these Constitutional amendments before admission is a justification of the Radical theory, which proceeds on the assumption that they are not States. Virginia is under military rule; she is unrepresented in Congress; she is permitted to exercise none of the powers and prerogatives of a State; and yet while in this condition she is considered so much of a State as to exercise (provided she exercises it in the manner Radicals wish) the highest

privilege of a State under the Constitution—to take part in changing the fundamental law of the whole Union. By this mockery of a Constitutional proceeding it is hoped to engraft the Fifteenth Amendment upon the Federal compact, not merely against the will of the citizens of the States once in rebellion, but against the will of States that always maintained their fealty to the Union. California has just rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a decisive vote of her people, which will be formally expressed as soon as the Legislature meets; and yet the vote of California is already nullified, not by the free voice of another sovereign State, but by the extorted consent of a State which by the Radical theory and by the practice of Congress is no State at all. Are we to be bound by an amendment forced into the Constitution by such means?

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13th, 1889.

TIGHT MONEY MARKET.

The stringency in the money market continues, and in fact business men say times are harder than ever—that it is more difficult to borrow money than it was a month or so ago when the Treasury Department was appealed to, to permit transfers of gold coin to be made. Something must break if these times continue, and rumors enough of anticipated failures are flying around; but though the shrinkage in the value of mining stocks, the cessation of the land fever, the carrying of large stocks of goods, and heavy speculations, such as the extension of Montgomery Street, doubtless weakened houses, there is no appearance yet of the series of failures which the prophets of evil are so busily predicting. As for the Bank of California, of which of course much is said, its business has undoubtedly been much extended, and some of its biggest men have lost heavily lately; but I am informed by those who should know that it is as sound as a bell.

THE BANK AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

By-the-by, the Bank has a pretty good thing in the custody of the funds of the State University, some \$200,000 of which have been or are about to be received by the Treasurer of the University, Wm. Ralston, from the State Treasury. The Bank will pay six per cent. interest upon this, but can make a good deal more out of the money, *The Workingman's Journal*, into which Chas. A. Merrill has lately bought and which Calvin B. McDonald is doing some brilliant writing for in his old *American Flag* strain, is selling into the Bank heavily; but it is probable that the Bank can stand it, or at least, that it will make no reply. The result of its libel suit against the old *American Flag* not being encouraging to further attempts of the same kind.

SAN FRANCISCO AND CHICAGO.

Our importers and jobbers are feeling heavily the competition of the East. Chicago is taking away a great part of the custom of the whole interior of which they formerly had a monopoly, and the San Francisco jobbers don't know what to do about it. They have got so used to the old style of doing business—small advertising and large profits—that they are quite unable to compete with the energy of their Eastern rivals, and are looking on helplessly while the immense trade which San Francisco ought to control is being spirited away from them. One thing is certain—a new style of doing business must be adopted; the old close corporations and monopolies must be broken up, and more energy must be infused into commercial dealings if San Francisco is to maintain anything like the commercial rank which her position and start entitle her to. Competition, they say, is the life of trade, and competition San Francisco is now getting to her heart's content. Chicago is doing the work down in the city at fifteen per cent. less than the established rates, and proposes to sell even such bulky articles as pots and pans, via the railroad, at less than ruling prices.

LIFE OF THE CITY.

But with all this the city is lively enough. Amusement are well patronized, and neither the saloon-keepers nor the retail stores seem to have any reason to complain of hard times. The attendance at the Pavilion shows no falling off, for though the articles on exhibition have been pretty well seen it is a great place for promenade, flirtation, and the like. At the California theater, that fine actor Edwin Adams, is drawing immense houses. He has recently greatly improved himself; the old crowd is greatly improved since we saw him last. The wharves present a queer and unusually busy appearance, a large fleet of merchant vessels being in port. The loading of the Western Pacific Railroad Ferry is at Second street, and judging from its appearance the road is doing a good business, though the Vallejo road is still the favorite. In about two weeks the terminus of the Western Pacific will be shifted from Alameda to Oakland, whereupon the Oakland and Vallejo roads will have a great reduction of ferry charges, and a great increase in accommodations. Having given away their whole water front to the Railroad people, they certainly deserve at least this return. Whether they will get it remains to be seen.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

After all the appeals that have been made in its behalf, the Mercantile Library fair is to be closed out. The French Savings Society has foreclosed a mortgage of \$150,000, which it holds upon the institution, and unless something is soon done the building and books will be sold. What is wanted is for somebody to get up a movement which will make it fashionable to keep the Mercantile. Shoddy has not much appreciation of really meritorious objects; but once start the ball and have two or three "somebodies" who are "somebodies" head the list; parade their names in all the papers, and the money will come tumbling in.

A DEAD DUCK.

The Mercantile is not the only thing impeding the public charity at present. John Nugent, on the part of the apocryphal *Herald* Company, is doing the same thing. That paper announced last Thursday that it would take a recess for ten days for the purpose of girding up its loins. At the same time the liberal offer of 5,000 shares of its stock at \$10 each was made to the public. Certificates have been duly printed, and I hear that Nugent proposes to start into the interior soon for the purpose of disposing of them. For any one who has \$10 to spare,

the purchase of a share of the *Herald* concern, debts and all, will prove an eminently safe investment—so safe that \$10 will never trouble him again. It is pretty safe to say that the *Herald* will never be revived again. It keeps a sign on its bulletin-board, "carriers wanted," but their services are more likely to be needed to carry out the gorgeous furniture of the editorial rooms after the Sheriff has done his duty, than to carry any more copies of the *Herald*. Thus ends a newspaper that had a most magnificent scheme before it, had it been rightly managed, though it has no doubt been infamously treated by the Telegraph Company, its death arouses no sympathy. Politically it was an abomination, selling out to both sides, and all who had anything to do with it in any capacity are loud in their complaints of the manner in which they have been treated. A little business tact and a little honesty would have saved the *Herald* in spite of the Associated Press and the Telegraph monopoly, but lacking both it could not live. As a sample of the principle upon which it has been conducted, Frank McCoppin and his friends make no secret of stating that the editor of the *Herald* asked for and got \$2,500 of their money at the beginning of the last campaign upon the understanding that the *Herald* would support McCoppin. Instead of doing so, however, it turned round immediately and went in for Selby. In explanation of this it is said that Selby came down with \$6,000. Things like these explain why the *Herald* dies. It is not that there is no field in San Francisco for a good honest Democratic paper of its class, or that such a one would fail of finding support.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The horror of the week, for every week must have its own particular horror, is the murder of a young girl, 17, by a drunken fellow whom she had refused to marry, and who immediately after killing her shot himself through the head, and cannot recover. The girl, whose name was Annie Wagner, resided in a family living near the Mission. The murderer, Antony Knettle, called her out of the house, and after her refusal to marry him, shot her as he was running away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yachting has become fashionable. A yacht club, composed of the *creme de la creme*, has been formed, and a grand regatta, reception, etc., will be given next Saturday.

The outside land-holders are scheming to have the Legislature release them from assessments made in the city of the park. In essence the city will have to pay for the only thing she has reserved out of the lands, the billiard sharp, John Dury—said to be the best player in the country—is here; has already given a private exhibition, and will give a public one on Saturday evening.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—As a matter of interest to the people of this vicinity and the residents along the proposed line, we copy the following railroad item from the *Sacramento Union* of Tuesday last:

"Articles of incorporation of the California Railroad Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The proposed road is to commence at a point near Woodland, and run thence to a point at or near Colusa, thence to a point at or near Red Bluff, a distance of 105 miles. Capital stock, \$3,500,000, in shares of \$100 each. Directors—D. C. Haskin, J. P. Jackson, L. C. Fowler, J. M. Ryder, A. D. Starr, G. M. Cole and W. K. Hudson. The principal place of business for the present will be at Vallejo."

FIZZLED.—It is again reported, this time it is hoped truthfully, that the *Imperialist*, a Radical organ in New York, has breathed its last. The climate probably didn't agree with it.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The President has issued a proclamation announcing Thursday, November 18th, as Thanksgiving Day.

On the 5th of October a severe earthquake occurred in Mendocino County, but did no serious damage.

New Advertisements.

HESPERIAN COLLEGE.

This young and flourishing institution is located at Woodland, the county-seat of Yolo county, California. It is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile, beautiful and healthy districts of the Pacific Coast. Its social, moral and religious surroundings are of the highest type. It is a place where the student of the academic year is divided into two terms of eighteen weeks each.

The first term of the next session begins August 22nd and ends December 24th, 1889. The second term begins January 3d, and ends May 6th, 1890.

FACULTY:
J. M. MARTIN, M. A.,
Prof. Ancient Languages and Eloquence.
J. L. SIMPSON,
Professor of Mathematics.
G. N. FREEMAN,
Principal of Preparatory Department.
Mrs. C. L. CROSS,
Principal of Primary Department.

WM. WALLACE,
Teacher Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Mrs. J. E. DIXON,
Teacher Ornamental Branches, French (and German).
J. MCCORMICK,
Telegraphing.
J. W. KALHAUGH,
Teacher of Photography.

Teacher of Spencerian Penmanship.
G. N. FREEMAN,
Secretary of Faculty.

TUITION:
College, per term.....\$32 50
Academic, per term.....22 50
Primary, per term.....13 50
Janitor's Fee, per term.....2 00
Music, with use of Piano, per month.....8 00
French and German, each, per term.....10 00
Wax-work, including Fruit, Flowers and Vases, per month.....8 00
Oil Painting, per month.....8 00
Drawing, Pencil and Crayon, per month.....6 00
Spencerian Penmanship.....2 00
Telegraphing.....2 00
Photography.....2 00

TUITION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE IN GOLD COIN.
No deduction for absence except in cases of sickness, and then only for a term of two weeks or more. Students received at any time and under the terms of entering till the close of the term.

BOARDING.
Boarding can be obtained in private families at from \$4 to \$5 per week. A limited number of young ladies will be boarded with Mrs. C. L. Cross, Principal of the Primary Department. A limited number of young gentlemen will be boarded with the Principal.

The entire expense for the College year for board, lodging, lights, fuel and instruction \$250. J. M. MARTIN, President.

New Advertisements.

GOOD CHANCE For Speculation.

The Butcher Shop and Business known as the

WOODLAND MARKET.

Located at Woodland, Yolo county.

IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Together with all the appliances pertaining thereto, consisting of Dwelling House attached, large brick smoke-house, good barn (42x40 ft.), slaughter house with good conveniences, and one acre and a half of ground, good barn and corral, with 88 shade trees.

ALSO,
A GOOD RANCH, lying 2 1/2 miles east from Woodland, consisting of 160 acres, with 100 acres of which is fine farming land, with stock water the whole year, enclosed with good board fence; new barn, 70x34 feet, filled with new feed.

ALSO,
A FINE NEW DWELLING HOUSE, 14x28 feet, containing 9 rooms; also lot attached, 83x70, well fenced and containing the choicest shrubbery in the village; desirable location for a family.

ALSO,
TWO ROOMS under Masonic Hall, 21x28, and 28x38 feet, with large cellar underneath, with lot 100 feet deep.

ALSO,
SMALL DWELLING HOUSE 20x26 feet, with lot 45 feet front by 104 feet deep.

ALSO,
ANOTHER SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, 14 feet front by 26 feet deep, with lot 45 feet front by 126 feet deep.

ALSO,
ONE LOT, 40x100, also, one corner lot, 53x100; also, two lots 60x144.

ALSO,
THREE NO. 1 SPRING WAGONS, three sets double harness, cart and cart harness, bugies with pole and shafts, single and double harness, 14 County work horses, household and kitchen furniture, together with numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

The above property is offered at private sale till November 20th, 1889, and if not disposed of by that date will be sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS: On real estate, half cash, with note and mortgage on premises for the balance. On personal property, a credit of six and twelve months will be given, with note and approved security.

The title to all of the above property is guaranteed. The only reason for selling is that I desire to retire from active business pursuits.

1061st JAS. ASBERRY, Woodland Market.

Probate Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of George W. Powell, deceased. In the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, in the State of California. Notice is hereby given that the will of the said George W. Powell, deceased, praying for an order to sell real estate, that it is necessary to sell a portion of the real estate to pay the allowance to the family, the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration; It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the said estate appear before the said Probate Court, on TUESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said County of Yolo, in the town of Woodland, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in THE YOLO COUNTY DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

M. A. WOODS,
County Judge and ex-officio Judge of the Probate Court.
Attest: A true copy of the order.
E. BYNUM, Clerk.
By JOHN WEBER, Deputy Clerk. ocl6-5w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said decedent, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his residence in Woodland.

October 15, 1889.
WM. THOMPSON, Administrator.
By C. S. FROST, Attorney. ocl6-5w

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between John Morgan and E. L. Brown, Jr., under the firm name of Morgan & Brown, and engaged in the retail liquor business in the town of Davisville, county of Yolo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Brown withdrawing from the firm. John Morgan will receive all moneys due, and pay all outstanding debts against the firm.

JOHN MORGAN,
E. L. BROWN, Jr.
Davisville, Oct. 6th, 1889. ocl6-2w

Sole-Trader's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 22d day of November, 1889, it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, for Yolo county, for an order permitting her to carry on the business of keeping a Boarding and Lodging house in her own name and on her own account.

MALINDA E. FLANDERS.
Johnson & Burnett, att'ys. ocl6-5

To Let or For Sale.

The subscriber has several Buildings and Lots in Woodland, in desirable locations, which are offered for sale. Also, Stores and Houses to rent.

J. H. HALL.
ocl6-5

RANCH TO LET, for one or two years.

Apply at the DEMOCRAT office. ocl6-1

Independent Candidate.

D. D. HUNTER announces himself as an Independent candidate for Justice of the Peace for Cache Creek Township, at the ensuing Judicial election. o-9td

Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that I have this day received from the Auditor of Yolo County the Assessment Roll, or Tax List, for the year 1889; that the State and County Taxes are due and payable, and that the laws in relation to their collection will be STRICTLY ENFORCED. Also, that I will attend, personally, in the several townships of the county, at the places and times hereinafter specified, for the purpose of receiving said Taxes, to wit: Buckeye—at Harling & Welch's store, Oct. 11th.

Cottonwood—at Haynes' store, Oct. 12th.
Cache Creek Canyon—at Lange's, Oct. 13th.
West Grafton—at Woolfson & Meyers' store, Oct. 14th.
North Grafton—at Lewis' store, Oct. 15th.
The Knights Landing—at Hoyt's Hotel, Oct. 16th.
Cacherville—at Campbell's Hotel, Oct. 18th.
North Putah (Davisville)—at Dresbach's store, Oct. 19th.
Washington—at Green's Hotel, Oct. 21st and 22d.
Merritt—at Brick School House, Oct. 23d.
Fremont—at Charleston Postoffice, Oct. 25th.

All Taxes remaining unpaid at the close of office business on the evening of the THIRD MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, 1889, become delinquent, and subject to the additions of percentage, costs, etc.
WM. MINIS,
Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector.
Woodland, Sept. 30, 1889. s25td

New Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, Sept. 13, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Judicial Election will be held throughout the State on

Wednesday, October 20, 1889,

at which time the following officers are to be elected:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court.

A District Judge for the First Judicial District, composed of the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo.

A District Judge for the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Tehama, Butte, Plumas and Lassen.

A District Judge for the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Monterey and Alameda.

A District Judge for the Fourth Judicial District, composed of part of the county of San Francisco.

A District Judge for the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolumne and Stanislaus.

A District Judge for the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Sacramento and Yolo.

A District Judge for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Solano, Mendocino, Lake and Napa.

A District Judge for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte.

A District Judge for the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou.

A District Judge for the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Yuba, Sutter, Colusa and Sierra.

A District Judge for the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Calaveras, Amador and El Dorado.

A District Judge for the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the county of San Mateo and part of the county of San Francisco.

A District Judge for the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Placer and Nevada.

A District Judge for the Seventeenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego.

A County Judge for each of the following counties: Alpine, Mono, Plumas, Solano, Los Angeles, Tulare and Lassen.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Sacramento, this Thirteenth day of September, A. D. One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

(SAL.) H. H. HA

